ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 39. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855. WHOLE NO. 289.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Newyork, by Hoboken, N. J., New Durham, and English Neighborhood, to Hackensack.

From New York, N. Y., by Newark, N. J., Orange, South Orange, Milbourn, Springfield, Summit, Chatham, Madison, Morristown, Dennville, Rockaway, and Dover, to Hackettstown.

From New York, by Elizabethport, Elizabethtown, Craneville, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, New Market, Bound Brook, Somerville, Raritan, North Branch, White House, Lebanon, Clinton, Perryville, Clarksville, New Hampton, Asbury, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, Still Valley, and Philipsburg, to Easton, (Pa.)

From New York, N. Y., by Key Port, N. J., Middletown Point, and Marlborough, to Freehold.

From New York, N. Y., by Aquackanock, N. J., to Paterson.

From Newton, by Fredon, Gratitude, Johnsonburg, Hope, Serepta, Belvidere, Rocksburg, Harmony, and Phillipsburg, to Easton, Pa,

From Paterson, by Pomptown, Bloomingdale, Newfoundland, Stockholm, Hamburg, Deckertown, and Libertyville, to Port Jervis, N. Y.

From Paterson, by Pompton, Newfoundland, Stockholm, Hamburg, Deckertown, Libertyville, and Montague, to Milford, Pa.

From Pemberton, by Mount Holly, and Burlington, to Philadelphia.

From Pemberton, by Jnliustown, to Jobstown.

From Perth Amboy, to New York.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., Woodbury, Carpenter's Landing, Barnsboro, Mullico Hill, Pineville, Pitt's Grove, and Deerfield Street, to Bridgeton.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., and Marlton, to Medford.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., Gloucester City, Westville, Woodbury, Clarksboro, Sweedsboro, Sculltown, Sharpstown, and Woodstown, to Salem.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., Woodbury, Carpenter's Landing, Glassboro, Sisterville, Franklinville, Maluga, Millville, Port Elizabeth, Leesburg, Ewing's Neck, East Creek, and Dennisville, to Maurice Town.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., Chew's Landing, Blackwoodtown, Cross Keys, Tuckahoe, Dennisville, Goshen, Dias Creek, Green Creek, Fishing Creek, and Coldspring and Cape Island.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., Haddonfield, Glen Dale, Long-acoming, Winslow, Way Mouth, May's Landing, Bargaintown, Somer's Point, and Smith's Landing, to Absecon.

From Philadelphia, by Camden, Ellisburg, and Fellowship, to Mount Laurel.

From Philadelphia, by Camden, Palmyra, Burlington, Bordentown, to Trenton.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., Woodbury, Carpenter's Landing, Mullico Hill, Harrisonville, Woodstown, Allowaystown, Roadstown, and Shiloh, to Greenwich.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., Marlton, Medford, Sooy's Inn, and Bass River Hotel, to Tuccerton.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, Moorestown, N. J., and Rancocas. to Mount Holly.

From Philadelphia, Pa., by Camden, N. J., Marlton, Medford, and Vincentown, to Pemberton.

From Philadelphia, by Camden, Palmyra, Beverly, Burlington, Bordentown, Yardville, Windsor, Highstown, Spottswood, Old Bridge, South Amboy, and Perth Amboy, to New York.

From Plainfield, by Warrenville, Millington, to Baskenridge.

From Princeton, by Plainsborough, Cranberry, Highstown, and Manalapen, to Freehold.

From Princeton, by Vanhiserville, Dutch Neck, and Windsor, to Hightstown.

From Princeton, by Bladenburg, and Harligen, to Griggstown.

From Rahway, by Woodbridge, to Perth Amboy.

From Salem, by Roadstown, to Bridgeton.

From Schooley's Mountrin, by Beatyestown, Hackettstown, Draketown, Flanders, and Suckasunny, to Dover.

From Somerville, by Weston, Millstone, Griggstown, Rocky Hill, and Kingston, to Princeton.

From Somerville, by Pluckemin, to New Germantown.

From Somerville, by Pluckemin, Lesser Cross Roads, to Peapack.

From Somerville, by North Branch, White House, Lebanon, Clinton, Perryville, Bethlehem, Bloomsburgh, and Stillvalley, to Easton, Pa.

From Trenton, to Princetown, by Lawrenceville,

From Trenton, by Allentown, Imlaystown, Downsville, to Manchester.

From Trenton, by Lawrenceville, to Pennington.

From Trenton, by Yardville, Crosswicks, Allentown, Hightstown, Cranberry, and Englishtown, to Freehold.

From Trenton, by Yardleyville, Greensburg, Taylorsville, Titusville, Brownsburg, Lambertsville, New Hope, Stockton, Centre Bridge, Lumberville, Raven Rock, Point Pleasant, Pa., French Town, Erwinna, Upper Black Eddy, Milford, Holland, Carpentersville, Reiglesville, Uhlersville, Phillipsburg, to Easton.

From Trenton, by Titusville, Lambertsville Prallsville, Sergeantsville, Kingwood, Baptist Town, French Town, Mount Pleasant, and Little York, to Bloomsbury.

From Trenton, by Pennington, Woodsville, Ringoes, Weartsville, Rearville, Flemington, Klinesville, Quakertown, Pittstown, Sidney, Clinton, Clarksville, and New Hampton, to Mansfield.

From Trenton, Greensburgh, Yardleyville, Taylorsville, Titusville, Brownsburgh, Lambertsville, Raven Rock, to Milford.

From Tuckahoe, by Petersburg, Seaville, and Townsend Inlet, to Cape May.

From Turkey, by Bergen Iron Works, to Tomus River.

From Tuttle's Corner, by Bevans, Wallpack Centre, to Flatbrookville.

From Upper Black's Eddy, Pa., by Milford, N. J., Mount Pleasant, Everittstown, Pittstown, and Sidney, to Clinton.

From Washington, by Taylor's Mill, Karrsville, Fuming, and Beaty's Mills, to Vienna.

From West Bloomfield, by Meade Basin, and Pompton Plains, to Pompton.

From White House to New Germantown.

From White House to Flemington.

From Winslow, by Balsto, Green Bank, and New Gretna, to Tuckerton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Aaronsburg, by Rebersburg, Logan Mills, and Sugar Valley, to Salona.

From Agnew's Mills, by Emlenton, Big Bend, Clintonville, Centretown, Irishtown, to Mercer.

From Agnew's Mills, by Porterfield, and Rockland, to Cranberry.

From Agnew's Mills, by Lamartine and Five Points, to Cass.

From Allen to Boiling Spring.

From Allentown, by Centre Valley, Friedensville, Bethlehem, and Hecktown, to Nazareth.

From Allentown, by Catasauqua, and Laubach, to Cherryville.

From Allentown, by South Whitehall, Foglesville, Grimville, Klinesville, Hamburg, and Shartleyville, to Rehrersburg.

From Allentown, by Orefield, to Schenecksville.

From Allentown, by Bucksville, North Whitehall, Triecklersville, Statington, Lehigh Gap, Parrysville, Lehighton, Mauch Chunk, Lausanne, Beaver Meadows, Hazelton, Syburtsville, Conyngham, Sloyersville, and Neseopeck, to Berwich.

From Allentown, by Millerstown, Schimersville, Upper Milford, Claytonville, Schultzville, Bucket's Store, New Berlin, and Oysterstown, to Pottstown.

From Alberts, by Dorrance and Hobbie, to Wapwallopen, in the county of Linzerne.

From Andesville, by Centre, Andersonburg and Blain, to New Germantown.

From Athens, by Litchfield, to Windham.

From Athens, by East Smithfield, North Springfield, and Springfield, to Troy.

From Attleboro, by Oxford Valley, and Fallsington, to Morrisville.

From Avondale, by Chesterville, Chandlersville, and Mermaid, (Del.) to Staunton.

From Bear Gap by Elysburg, to Danville.

From Beaver, by Unionville, to Zelienople.

From Bedford, by Shellsburg, Mt. Worth, Stoyestown, Jenner's Cross Roads, Laughlintown, Ligonier, and Youngstown, to Latrobe.

From Bedford, by Pattonsville, Woodbury, Martinsburg, and Springfield Furnace, to Williamsburg.

From Bedford, by St. Clair, Sarah, East Freedom, and Newry, to Holidaysburg.

From Bedford, by Cumberland Valley, to Cumberland. Md.

From Berlin, by Myer's Mills, Summil Mills, and Elk Lick, to Grantsville, Md.

From Berlin, by Shanksville, Buckstown, Shade Furnace, and Scalp Level, to Johnston.

From Berrysburg, by Pillow, to Dalmatia.

From Bethlehem, by Shoenersville, Weaverville, and Kreidersville, to Cherryville.

From Bellefonte, to Clearfield, by Snow Shoe, Kylertown, and Grahamton.

From Bellefonte, by Walker, Howard, and Beech Creek, to Mill Hall.

From Bellefonte, by Fillmore, Buffalo Run, Half-Moon, and Centre Line, to Warrior's Mark.

From Bellefonte, by Milesburg, Fleming, Morrisdale, Woodland, and Clearfield, to Corwinsville.

From Bellefonte, by Milesburg, Snow Shoe, Karthaus, Caledonia, Kersey's Ridgeway, Williamsville, and Clermontville, to Smithport.

From Berrysburg to Pillow.

From Berwick, by Nescopeck, to Mifflinville.

From Berwick, by Towlersville, Orangeville, Rohrsburg, Greenwood, and Millville, to Jerseytown.

From Berwick, by Foundryville, Fishing Creek, New Columbus, and Cambria, to Fairmount Springs.

From Birmingham, by Tyrone, Smith's Mills, Glen Hope, and Fruit Hill, to Curwinsville.

From Bloomsburg, by Light Street, Orangeville, and Pealer's to Cambria.

From Bloomsburg, by Buckshorn, and Jerseytown, to White Hall.

From Bloomsburg, by Mordanville, Millville, Chesnut Grove, and Moreland, to Muncy.

From Boston to Stroudsburg.

From Bloody Run, by Clearville, Robinsonville, and Warfordsburg, to Hancock, Md.

From Bloody Run, by Hopewell, Six Mile Run, Broadtop, Eagle Foundry, Todd, Cassville, and Calvin, to Mill Creek.

From Blossburg, by Covington, Mansfield, Tioga, Lawrenceville, Lindleytown, and Erwin Centre, to Corning.

From Blue Bell to White Marsh.

From Brady's Bend, by Baldwin, and North Hope, to Anandale.

From Brighton, by Irish Ripple, and Marvin, to Mount Jackson.

From Bristol, by Fallsington, and Centreville, to Yardleyville.

From Brookville, by Dalmatia, Worthville, and Ringold, to Smicksburg.

From Brookville, by Warsaw, Alvan, Brockwayville, and Hellen, to Ridgeway.

From Brooksville, by Clarington, to Maronville.

From Brownington, by Harrisville, and Westerly, to Franklin.

From Burnt Cabin, by Fort Littleton, Maddersville, Three Springs, Cassville, Paradice Furnace, Coffee Run, Jame's Creek, and Connellstown, to Connellstown and Huntington.

From Burtville, by Williston, Annin Creek, and Glen, to Ceres.

From Butler, by Evansburg, Zelienoble, and Buhl's Store, to New Brighton.

From Butler, by Mount Chesnut, Prospect, Whitestown, Breakneck, Zelienople, Middle Lancaster, Portersville, and Princeton, to Newcastle.

From Butler, by Coultersville, Anandale, Murrinsville, Clintonville, and East-Sandy, to Franklin.

From Butler, by Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg.

From Butler, by Whitestown, Prospect, Portersville, and Princeton, to Newcastle.

From Butler, by Petersburg, Evansburg, Break Neck, and Zelienople, to New Brighton.

From Byberry to Holmesburg.

From Caledonia, by Benezett, Hick's Run, to Second Fork.

From Cambria, by Benton, Polkville, and Lairdsville, to Muncy.

From Campton, by Herrick, Herrickville, South Hill, Orwell, North Orwell, West Windham, Nicholas, N. Y., and Canfield Corners, to Smithboro, N. Y.

From Canton, by Le Roy, West Franklin, Franklin Dale, and Monroeton, to Towanda.

From Canton, by Union, to Liberty.

From Carbondale, by Archbald, Blakely, Dunmore and Scranton, to Hyde Park.

From Carbondale, by Green Grove, Waverly, Pleetsville, and Greenville, to Carbondale.

From Carlisle, by Oak Grove Furnace, Landisburg, Elliottsburg, New Bloomfield, New Port, and Petersburg, to Benvenue.

From Carlisle, by White House, Dickinson, Walnut Bottom, and Lee's Cross Roads, to Shippensburg.

From Carlisle, by Mount Rock, to Stoughstown.

From Catawissa, by Maineville, and Beaver Valley, to Catawissa Valley.

From Catfish, by Furnace, Stant's Store, to Callensburg.

From Centre Valley, by Friendville, Seidersville, and Bethlehem, and Hocktown to Nazareth.

From Chambersburg, by Saint Thomas, Loudon, McConnellsburg, Harrisonville, Rosy Hill, Juniata Crossings, and Bloody Run, to Bedford.

From Chambersburg, by Marion and Green Castle, to Hagerstown, Md.

From Chambersburg, by Jackson Hall, and Quincy, to Waynesboro.

From Chambersburg, by Keefer's Store, Upper Strasburg, Fannettsburg, Burnt Cabins, Shade Gap, Orbisonia, Shirleysburg, and Vineyard Mills, to Mount Union.

From Christiana, by Smyrna, May Quarryville, and Mechanics Grove, to Chesnut Level.

From Christiana, by Smyrna, Bart May, and Quarryville, to Buck.

From Christiana to Chesnut Level.

From Clara, by Oswego, to Ellisburg.

From Clarion, by Limestone, Phoenix, Olney Furnace, Smicksburg, Plumville, Chambersville, and Plainville, to Indiana.

From Clarion, by Lucinda Furnace and Tylersburg, to Tionesta.

From Clearfield, by Pennfield, to Caledonia.

From Clearfield to Grahamton.

From Clearfield, by Frenchville, to Karthause.

From Clifford to Lenox.

From Cochranville to Parkesburgh.

From Columbia, by Washington, and Highville, to Safe Harbor.

From Columbia, by Marietta, Maytown, Bainbridge, Falmouth, and Portsmouth, to Middletown.

From Columbia Cross Roads, by Havensville, Edsalville, and Old Hickory, to French Mills.

From Columbus, by Stewart, Cook, to Spartansburg.

From Columbus, by Carter Hill, to Wattsburg.

From Connellsville, by Elm, New Lexington, and Gedharts, to Berlin.

From Conneautville to Penn Lyne, by Steamburg.

From Corbettsville, by Conklin Centre, and Shawsville, N. Y., to Binghampton.

From Covington, by Cherry Flats, to Wellsboro.

From Cowdersport, by Hebron, Clara, Millport, and Sharon Centre, to Ceres.

From Cowdersport, by Colesburg, Ellisburg, and Genesee Fork, to Wellsville, N. Y.

From Cowdersport, by Nelsonport, Carter Camp, Kettle Creek, and Haneyville, to Jersey Shore.

From Cowdersport, by Colesburg, to Ulysses.

From Cowdersport, by Homer, North Wharton, Wharton, and First Fork, to Sinnamahoning.

From Cross Roads, by Union, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, and Castle Fin, to Peach Bottom.

From Cumberland, Md., by Barrcellville, Wellersville, Wittenburg, Berlin, Somerset, Lavansville, Bakersville, Jone's Mills, Donnegal, Laurelville, Mount Pleasant, McKean's, Old Staud, Mendon, West Newton, Gamble's, Monongahela City, Ginger Hill, Dunningsville, Clokey, Washington, Claysville Coon Island, West Alexander, and Triadelphia, Va., to Wheeling.

From Carlsville, by Limestone, and Kingsville, to Corsica.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

☞We received a few days since a marriage notice from Monroe, Ga., without any name it. Can't publish anything without a responsible name between us and mistakes.

"RENDER UNTO CÆSAR," &c.

Our Raleigh correspondent, in a note dated the 22d ult., desires us to correct a slight mistake in his summing up the political complexion of the vote in the Senate on the F. Broad Railroad Bill. Of the 7 nays, only 2 were whigs, instead of 3 as stated; making the vote—ayes, whigs 12, democrats 22;—noes, whigs 2, democrats 5. It is no particular matter, but we do not wish, however innocently, to misrepresent.

☞The Editor of the "Carolina Intelligencer," the organ of many of the Baptist Churches in this end of the State, in his issue of the 22d ult. gives his views of Know Nothingism, its character and tendency, at some length. The article is written in a spirit which must commend it to the respectful consideration of all who see it. The following is an extract:

"But if you deprive this sect (the Catholics) of their religious opinions, or if you reject them from public stations on accont of their religious tenets, where will it end? Will not an effort be made soon to deprive the members of some other church, or churches, of similar privileges? and where will it most likely fall? will it not be on the head of the despised Baptist church? For we really differ more in doctrine with many Pedo Baptist churches than do the Catholics. We should be very careful how we trample upon those sacred privileges which the constitution has guaranteed to us. We should ponder well the causes for which many were martyred, and often meditate upon the first appearance of a Baptist in these United States, and for what he came; we should recollect that where men are compelled to worship according to the tyranny of law, spirituality entirely disappears."

☞The Jonesboro' Journal begins an article on the subject of Education with the following remarks. They contain a volume of truth.

The manifest advantages of education are too little regarded by most of our young men. A large portion of their leisure hours is spent in idle conversation, in whittling sticks, in chewing tobacco, and smoking cigars, which might be more appropriately devoted to the pursuit of knowledge.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

Mr. Atkin—I am one of a number of your readers who, some time since, were anxious to know how Rev. Thomas Stradley would justify or clear himself from the charges made against him by the Freewill Baptist Editor at Hendersonville. I must confess I felt anxious he should sustain himself, although I had some fears. With many others, I am now satisfied that the whole object was to invalidate the old gentleman's character. It is thought in my section that he is too much for them all in point of theological ability; and hence the effort to ruin his moral standing.—All three of the Editors have tried to sink him, but have failed; and I cannot let the matter pass without asking the gentlemen if their consciences do not tell them they ought to ask Mr. Stradley's pardon, for their unchristian treatment of him?

It appears that a desperate effort was made to prove him a public liar. I am told Esq. Patton's statement rather damped their ardor. Some of my friends heard Esq. Gash say that his brother in law, Mr. Erwin, and perhaps Mr. Orr, were in the house when the old man read the letters and made the remarks, and many more members of our church, and they all declare he said nothing offensive. As proof of this, they waited from day to day to take the old gentleman home with them.

But, Mr. Atkin, if our church members at Asheville are not satisfied with Mr. Stradley's defence, in connection with the above, I ask them to make their requirements through the medium of your paper.

I insist that the Editors of the Baptist owe it to uncle Stradley, and to their own position, to make the amende honorable. Come, gentlemen, this will be looked for at your hands. Justice demands it.

A METHODIST.

Henderson, Feb. 22d, 1855.

Moscow Never Burned!

Senator Douglass is said to have made the discovery, while travelling in Russia, that the city of Moscow was never burned! The following statement of the matter is from the Muscatine (Iowa) Inquirer:

Coming on the boat a few days ago, we happened to fall in company with Senator Douglas, who came on board at Quincy, on his way to Warsaw. In the course of a very interesting account of his travels in Russia, much of which has been published by letter writers, he stated a fact which has never yet been published, but which startlingly contradicts the received historical relation of one of the most extraordinary events that ever fell to the lot of history to record. For this reason the Judge said he felt a delicacy in making the assertion, that the city of Moscow was never burned!

He said that, previous to his arrival at Moscow, he had several disputes with his guide as to the burning of the city, the guide declaring that it never occurred, and seemed to be nettled at Mr. Douglas' persistency in his opinion; but on examining the fire marks around the city, and the city itself, he became satisfied that the guide was correct.

The statement goes on to set forth that the antiquity of the architectural city—particularly of its "six hundred first class churches," stretching through ante-Napoleonic ages to Pagan times, and showing the handiwork of different nations of history—demonstrates that the city never was burnt down (or up.) The Inquirer adds:

The Kremlin is a space of several hundred acres, in the heart of the city, in the shape of a flat iron, and is enclosed by a wall sixty feet high. Within this enclosure is the most magnificent palace in Europe, recently built, but constructed over an ancient palace, which remains, thus enclosed, whole and perfect, with all its windows, &c.

Near the Kremlin, surrounded by a wall, is a Chinese town, appearing to be several hundred years old, still occupied by descendents of the original settlers.

The circumstances which gave rise to the error concerning the burning of Moscow, were these:—It is a city of 450,000 inhabitants, in circular form, occupying a large space five miles across. There the winters are six months long, and the custom was, and still is, to lay up supplies of provisions and wood to last six months of severe cold weather.—To prevent these gigantic supplies from encumbering the heart of the city, and render them as convenient as practicable to every locality, a row of wood houses was constructed to circle completely round the city, and outside of these was a row of granaries, and in these were deposited the whole of the supplies. Napoleon had entered the city with his army, and was himself occupying the palace of the Kremlin, when, one night by order of the Russian Governor, every wood house and every granary simultaneously burst into a blaze. All efforts to extinguish them were vain, and Napoleon found himself compelled to march his army through the fire.—Retiring to an eminence, he saw the whole city enveloped in vast sheets of flame, and clouds of smoke, and apparently all on fire. And so far as he was concerned it might as well have been, for though houses enough were left to supply every soldier with a room, yet without provisions or fuel, and a Russian army to cut off supplies, he and his army could not subsist there. During the fire, some houses were probably burnt, but the city was not. In the Kremlin, a magazine blew up, cracking the church of Ivan more than a hundred feet up, but setting nothing on fire.

Mr. Douglas saw the fire marks around the city, where wood houses and granaries for winter supplies now stand as of old; but there appears no mark of conflagration within the city. On the contrary, it bears the unmistakable evidence of age.

[From the Boston Post.]

A Dropped Letter.

BOSTON, Jan. 16th, 1855.

Son John—I have too much legislative work to come home on saturday nights as I said I would—so you must mind the farm.—I have managed to get on a good many committees so as to come popular by having my name printed ofter in the papers, and I manage to say something occasionally and I have seen my name 3 times printed in the daily bee. American principles is looking up some here in Boston and we are going to discord all foreign eliments in our government (by the way have the barn door painted over with some other colour besides Spanish brown.—I dont like any thing spanish.) The governor has made a lick at the foreign malitia and disbanded all the companies. (dont use any more British oil for your deefness for I have thrown away that box of Russia salve your mother put in my trunk to rub my rumatic leg with, use American physic it is the best.) We are going to have the latin lingo taken of the state coat of armes and put plain yankee english in its place. We are going a head I tell you, and make a clean swoop of every thing of foreign extraction. I have visited no place of amusement excepting the live buffalo which is a regular native, he looks very much like a hairy cow. Speaking of cows reminds me of our Durham bull you may sell him to Wade the butcher he is of foreign extraction. A friend asked me to go to the Atheneum and see the library an pictures but I was told nearly all the pictures are painted by the old masters as they are called—and these I am told are without exception all foreigners besides many of the books are in foreign languages so it is contrary to the spirit of my principles to visit such a place.—I was going to see Banvards great painting of the Holy land which is making some stir but a native artist told me it was mostly painted with Venetian red Dutch pink and Naples yellow while all the skies were Prussian blue too much of foreign element to be interesting to me. By the way speaking of paint have the front blinds which I have painted with French green last fall painted some color other than I mentioned above.—Stop the Zions herald and take the Yankee privateer in its place. Give my Marseills vest to dick the plowman and tell him to stone Jip the scotch terrier off the farm and to kill that Maltese cat.

from your affectionate father.

DEATH OF A POPULAR PREACHER.—The London Watchman, of January 24, mentions the sudden death, in the pulpit, of the Rev. Joseph Beaumont, M. D., one of the most popular ministers of the English Wesleyan Church.

'Tom, who did you say friend B——married!" 'He married forty thousand dollars, I forget her other name!" was the answer.

Most people that we meet call
The seat of war Sebastopol;
But that's not right, say some people;
You should pronounce it Sebastople.

Gen. Cass on the English and French Alliance.

Extracts from the Speech of Hon. Lewis Cass, delivered in the Senate on the 20th February.

The language uttered by Lord Clarendon in the British House of Lords, upon which Mr. Cass commented a year ago, conveyed to the assembled Peers the assurance that the union of the Governments of France and England was not confined to the eastern question, but that the habit of understanding between them had become general on all matters of policy, and extended to all parts of the world. The statement was clearly made, that, on the question of policy, there was no part of the world, in either hemisphere, with regard to which England and France were not entirely in accord. Mr. Cass said he thought there was no misunderstanding such an annunciation. If the foreign relations of other countries, in both hemispheres, were not contemplated, he thought the speaker was unfortunate in the language he employed. A prominent New York journal coincided with him in the view taken of it in an article in which it was said to be a general threat of armed intervention, and an avowal of the purpose to enforce the views of France and England by armed attack upon any independent nation which should decline to accept her *dual* dictatorship. Of such a purpose, as a Senator, he had believed to be his duty to warn his countrymen, that their attention might be directed to an avowal of course of policy which threatened to affect deeply our interests and our honor.

As lord Clarendon's vindicator had disavowed such a construction, Mr. Cass sought elsewhere for an interpretation of the good understanding which now exists between the Allies. On the 26th of December last, the French Emperor in his address to the Legislative Chambers, asked what firmer bonds could there be than those bearing the names of victories belonging to the two armies, recalling a common glory, than the same hopes and the same anxieties agitating both countries—than the same views and the same intentions animating the two Governments in every corner of the globe. *Sur tous les points du globe*, were the comprehensive words.—This language is identical in its meaning with that employed by Lord Clarendon; it was used at the first legislative convocation after the British Secretary of State had publicly proclaimed the same sentiment; and it was a significant fact, that the Emperor's address must have been under consideration at the time when he was in daily intercourse with Lord Palmerston, then on a visit to Paris who does not conceal his aversion to this country. Another pregnant fact, also, presents itself that the Emperor thus spoke after the effect produced here by Lord Clarendon's repression of the views of the British Cabinet, and after it was known that they were believed to be intended as words of warning and a threat.

The American interpretation was sustained by its consonance with that of the statesmen of Spain, as expounded through the columns of the Havana *Diario de la Marina*, in which it is proclaimed that the accord of the two great Powers implies the adoption of a political system based on general principles, the first evidence of which consists in the pending contest with Russia, which, however, is said, not to be an isolated fact, but a war to support justice, establish the principles of international law, and to maintain the just balance of power. It is represented to be a war which sanctions the progress of modern civilization, and which will have to be renewed whenever its fundamental maxims shall appear to be in danger of being overturned. In this, the Spanish organ says there is no threat for whoever is willing to respect the conservative principles, the practice of which redounds to universal advantage; but to the advocates of the celebrated Monroe doctrine, according to their last and elastic interpretations, and to those who in a different scene would wish to imitate the conduct of Russia, and appropriate the whole continent without obstacle, no doubt is entertained that the European system will be exceedingly disagreeable.

This authoritive annunciation by those two great governments, Mr. Cass thought was designed to divert the United States from some scheme of aggrandizement which they imagined was here entertained. The progress of our country and the success of our political institutions have excited alarm among the governments of the Old World, who see the danger of our example, and an American balance of power has been seriously contemplated. A few years since, in commenting upon President Polk's declaration concerning the exclusion of European intervention from the continent, M. Guizot, in the French Chamber of Deputies, broached the plan of an American ballance of power to be preserved when necessary by the intervention of the governments of Europe. He deemed it advisable to multiply in America the number of independent States, which the finger of France or England might elevate or depress at pleasure, and the annexation of Texas was opposed because it was hostile to the contemplated policy.

Here, again the policy is avowed, the world is the extensive theater of its operation, and we should promptly examine our true position, which is menaced by a new combination, and threatened by a new treaty of Pilnitz to control our destiny.

He examined the condition of European States and the South American Republics, to establish the position that these United States are specially the object contemplated in the combination, that they are to be excluded from exercising a legitimate influence on the continent where they are the great power, and that the design is entertained to circumscribe their power and extent. He said it would be found that these European Powers have acted in concert in opposition to every measure of our foreign policy which could excite their jealousy. They seem to have followed us over the world, watching, counteracting, and opposing, from the loading of a cargo of guano to the acquisition of a king-

dom. At the Sandwhich Islands their influence has been in constant operation; in Dominica they tracked us, and frustrated a very reasonable arrangement, simply because it was distasteful to the two great American Regulators: and at the Gallipagos Islands interest far more reasonable than any views of acquisition, were struck down. It is certainly an extraordinary fact that, in the whole Antilles, so near us, where our vessels are daily passing with their rich freights and their numerous passengers, we have not even so much as an anchorage. Sixteen of those islands belong to Great Britain, three to France, two to Holland, two to Spain, three to Denmark, and one to Sweden, while one is independent, but divided into two Governments; and he supposed if we should attempt to procure even a coal depot among those islands, forming the door through which the commerce of this vast country, drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and also that of West Florida, Alabama, and Texas, passes, we should receive an imperial and royal rescript forbidding us to hold it. But he thought the time had come when we should tell those Powers that we understand our own interests in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Caribbean Sea, and that, with God's blessing, we will maintain them.

He spoke of the policy pursued by France and England towards Cuba, and the steps taken to maintain European intervention.—He enumerated the ships of war sent for the protection of that island, for the avowed "purpose of preventing a repetition of attempts which might bring up serious complications between America and the States of Europe," and, while refering to Mr. President Fillmore's disavowal of any intention to acquire Cuba by force, except in a just war with Spain, said that the history of France and England teaches no lesson of national forbearance, and gives no peculiar right to their governments to preach homilies upon the duty of rigidly preserving their existing territorial limits to the other independent communities of the world.

One of the finest specimens of a laconic speech is that of Rochejacquelin to his soldiers:

"If I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me; if I flinch, kill me."

The prohibitory liquor law bill passed the Delaware House of Representatives on the 21st inst., by a vote of 11 to 10.

The following is the list of States that have enacted laws entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks for a beverage: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Indiana.

Know Nothingism is below par in Arkansas, as it should be in all the Southern States. The legislature of that State has passed resolutions denouncing the order, by a vote of 91 to 6. Those voting in the negative were whigs, of course.

A Mormon Organ.—"The Mormon" is the name of a new paper started in New York by the Latter Day Saints.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law which provides for the trial by jury to any slave claimed—prohibits the use of jails to retain fugitives and requires that the prosecuting attorney of each county shall, upon request, give aid and counsel to any such fugitive slave.

Affairs in Florida.—Fears are now entertained of another Indian outbreak in Florida.

An Indian had gone to Albany one cold winter day, and got very drunk. On his way home, he became completely overcome, lay down and was frozen to death. His tribe was at that time much disposed to imitate the habits of white men, and accordingly held an inquest over the dead body. After a long pow-wow, they finally agreed to the verdict, that the deceased came to his death by mixing too much water in his whiskey, which had 'frozen in him and killed him!'

Brigham Young is building two large and beautiful houses, adjoining that which he occupies now in Salt Lake city, to accommodate his increasing family. He now rejoices in between fifty and sixty wives, and forty five to fifty children. Elder Kimball, one of the Mormon apostles, has between sixty and seventy consorts.

A grand national mass convention of rail road engineers was held in New York on the 22d of February. John Van Buren was the orator of the occasion. The precise objects of the convention have not transpired.

A writer in the Edinburg Review estimates the laborers of England alone squander $250,000,000 per year, on spirits, ale, and tobacco. This is a large sum, but the authority is first rate.

Cattle are said to be dying of starvation in some parts of Ohio, the drought last summer having cut off the supplies necessary for their sustenance.

"You say, Mrs. Smith that you have lived with the defendant for eight years. Does the court understand from that that you are married to him?"

"In course it does."

"Have you a marriage certificate?"

"Yes, your honor, three on 'em; two gals and a boy."

"Verdict for the plaintiff. Call the next case."

The Hartford *Times* state that Lieut. Hunter, lately dismissed the service for bringing the *Bainbridge* home without leave, is going to Russia, to offer his services to the Czar.

Chinese Winter Stock.—The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A gentleman at Canton writes that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter's provisions—a hind quarter of horse and two barrels of bull dogs.

Vegetables are so scarce at Sebastopol that a man with three potatoes in his pocket is such an 'object of interest' that he will only dine with Lord Raglan. A fellow with three heads of cabbage has just opened a museum at Balaklava—admission two shillings; six pence extra if you smell of the stalks.

A cow in Warren county, in this State, recently had four calves at one time.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 8, 1855.

Kenneth Rayner on Religious Intolerance.

About the year 1835, the People of North Carolina, by their Representatives in Legislature assembled, resolved that the Constitution which was adopted on the 18th of December, 1776, required amendment in certain specified particulars. Among the objectionable clauses was the following:

Sec. 32. That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the *Protestant* Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold Religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

This section of the Old Constitution was expressly named in the Act calling the Convention, its repeal or modification being demanded, as the Legislature had "reason to believe," by "a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the State."

The Convention met, and among the Delegates was Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford county.

On the 26th of June, 1835, the Convention, on motion of Mr. Edwards, took up the special order of the day—the above cited 32d Section, the following having been reported by the Committee as an amended reading of that Section:

Sec. 32. No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the *Christian* Religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

Upon the adoption of this as a substitute for the 32d Section, an able and protracted debate ensued. Mr. Rayner took a prominent part in the discussion as an advocate of the amendment, and of the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, and without incurring any civil disabilities in consequence thereof. The amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 74 to 52, and afterwards ratified by the people of the State by a majority of over five thousand.

Among those who voted in Convention for the amendment, were Messrs. Gaither, Swain, Gudger, Smith, Cathey, Welch, Shipp, Cansler, Brittain, Guinn, Carson and Birchett.

We have revived this old matter for the purpose of introducing some arguments used by Mr. Rayner against the proscriptive and anti-Republican 32d Section of the Old Constitution, as being still heavy artillery in vindication of a righteous principle. A period of twenty years has not weakened their force. It is true Mr. Rayner has shifted his ground, and is now a prominent defender of religious intolerance and persecution. He has even been spoken of as the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency, and the Whig papers are filled with a long letter from him, defending the secret political association for a connection with which he has repudiated his own doctrines, so eloquently put forth in '35. The principle involved is one that can never die, and his defence of it in 1835 is an irrefutable argument against the Know Nothingism of 1855.

Had we room the entire speech should be spread before our readers: but we must be content with a few extracts.

Mr. Chairman, I conceive, that in the issue which we are now about to try, is involved a principle of the greatest magnitude that has ever agitated society, not only in the history of this country, but, sir, in the history of mankind. We are now about to try the issue, whether, in the regular ordeal of change and revolution, to which the God of Nature has subjected not only the material world, but all the inventions and institutions of man, principle of Religious liberty has attained its acme, and is now about to take a retrograde movement. Sir, the issue which we have to try is, whether (in the language of the Bill of Rights) "all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their conscience," or whether, in dispensing those offices, which should ever be the just reward of merit, you require that men should come up to the confessional, and there subscribe to a certain rule of faith. Can this committee hesitate for a moment which way to decide? Can we, I say, with the lights of nearly 6000 years before us, with all the precepts of history to enlighten us, and with the example of that liberal system which is pervading the world before us—can we hesitate to "strip the bigot of his cowl, and strike the torch from the hand of persecution?"

In the struggle for that freedom which we now enjoy, were found fighting, shoulder to shoulder, men of every persuasion and of every creed.—The Presbyterian of New England, the Quaker of Pennsylvania, the Catholic of Maryland, the Baptist, the Episcopalian and the Methodist were all found engaged in a common cause, leagued together by the same sense of one common danger, and shedding their blood by one common love of liberty. Sir, the peculiar nature of that eventful struggle convinced the heroes and sages of that period, that to ensure to their posterity the full benefit of their labors, they must guarantee unto them freedom of conscience as well as of person. So we see in that constitution, which was adopted by the States of this Republic, and which so happily allayed all the angry elements of strife and faction which threatened to engulf in ruin that liberty which had just been purchased at so dear a price—in that constitution is contained the principle, the glorious principle of religious toleration and freedom of opinion. In the 3d section of the 6th Article of the constitution of the U. States, are these words: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." And by the amendment to the constitution, without which North Carolina refused to enter into the compact, it is still further provided, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."—Sir, this covers the whole ground—this is the great *arcanum* in the science of government which had so long been concealed from the world; and I insist that the recognition of this principle in our political charter, the adoption in our fundamental law of this right of religious liberty, constitutes a new epoch in the history of social government. That spell which so long had held the world in bondage, was now dissolved, bigotry was at length 'stripped of her cowl,' and superstition fled to the regions of night.

But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office, that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can *now* be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. An exclusion from the honors, the profits and the emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any christian country in this enlightened age. So that, if you sanction the principle recognized in the 32d Article, you use the rod of persecution with as unsparing a hand as it is used in Spain, or the States of the Church. And if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all, except one? It was a favorite saying of Napoleon, that there was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and on the same principle, there is but one step from religious freedom to the most bitter and intolerant persecution.

Sir, I would ask this Convention, whether this proscription is in accordance with the holy precepts and requirements of the Gospel? Does it accord with that meekness and forbearance which characterized the Saviour in his sojourn among men? Does it accord with that benevolence for the human family, that charity for others, without which the Apostle says, a practical exercise of all christian duties, coupled with a faith strong enough to remove mountains, is as 'sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal?"

Sir, is this Convention ready to incorporate into our fundamental law the doctrine that "honesty, capability and faithfulness to the constitution," is not a sufficient qualification for office, but that he who obtains it, must abjure a certain particular faith? Sir, who constituted us judges of the consciences and hearts of men? What right have we to impugn the motives of our fellow men? It is asserting one of the attributes of the Deity himself, for it is the Lord alone that pondereth the heart.

☞David Coleman, Esq., our talented and popular Senator, spent a short time in this place last week, on his way to his home in Yancey county. He looks well, and surely has every imaginable reason to feel well—having contributed largely to the passage of many measures of vital importance to his constituents. He has secured a charter for a Railroad through three of the four counties composing his district, and a Turnpike thro' Yancey, with an appropriation of $3000 from the State to aid its construction. Long may he live to enjoy, in common with his fellow citizens, the fruits of his patriotic and enlightened labors. At the proper time we intend to move that the first Locomotive placed upon the French Broad Road be christened "David Coleman."

☞We had the pleasure of listening a few evenings since to an interesting Lecture before the "Young Men's Association," by Dr. J. F. E. Hardy. His subject was "The Eye and Vision," and most beautifully did he handle it. One might be inclined at first thought to regard the subject as an uninteresting one to a mixed audience. But to have heard the Lecture this impression would vanish. The subject, as he treated it, was deeply interesting to all present, judging from the profound attention paid its delivery. The Doctor is a gentleman of large and varied acquirements, uniting scientific and practical knowledge in a larger degree than almost any gentleman of our acquaintance. If the "Association" can command the services of such gentlemen as Dr. Hardy, their meetings will very soon become a popular resort.

☞"The Carolina Cultivator" is the title of a new monthly, just started at Raleigh, by W. D. Cooke, Esq. It is well printed, well filled, and only $1 a year.

Division of the Property.—We notice that a meeting of the Commissioners of the two branches of the Methodist Church took place at Cincinnati, on the 12th inst., and that the property known as the Western Book Corcern was divided between the two Churches, under the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. The session was harmonious, and the division was effected to the entire satisfaction of all parties. The amount allowed to the Southern Church in money, was $80,000, besides debts due in the South to the amount of $12,000 more.

Rail Road Iron.—This article has recently fallen to a fearful extent in the Foreign markets. Last year the article cost seventy dollars per ton laid down at Savannah. Now, it may be laid down there at forty dollars per ton. The wars of Europe, and the pressures of this country will reduce it still lower.

☞A boy about eight years of age was thrown from a horse upon the frozen ground, and killed in Yancy County a few weeks since.

☞Mr. Barton, Editor, of the Concord, N. H. *Reporter*, dropped dead on Saturday from disease of the heart.

The Texas Debt Bill.—The Senate has adopted the report of the Committee of Congress on the Texas Debt Bill, appropriating over $7,000,000. The House has concurred in the above.

☞The last advices from the Crimea states that Brevet Major McDonald, of the 88th regiment, was frozen to death in the trenches before Sebastopol.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

A little paper, yclept "The Freedom's Blade," and published at Eagle Rock, N. C., by James A. Temple, has found its way to our sanctum. And for its literary merit and profound research into all the subjects that agitate the public mind, deserves the lasting remembrance of all men.

There seems to be a paper, called the 'Mountain Torrent,' published somewhere, which advocates a prohibitory law, and for its manly avowal of its principles, meets with the hearty execration of this sharp *Blade*. Now, in this controversy we do not wish to interfere, and will content ourself with expressing the hope that the Torrent may be sufficiently strong to turn the edge of the Blade. This *Temple* of learning, wit and wisdom, has made one discovery, however, which we feel disposed to chronicle for the benefit of men of common intelligence, like ourself. Here it is: "No man can prove from the scriptures in general, that the moderate use of liquor is wrong." And this is promulgated in the middle of the 19th century! Shades of Carey, White, and Brownlow! come forth, and do your first works over again, or your fair fame will be buried "in the rubbish of the" Temple!

☞Major Harding, of the U. S. Army, died at St Louis last week.

☞Words written with a colorless solution of nitrate of silver become quite black if exposed for a few minutes to the light of the sun.

☞The mortality of Dublin is increasing at an alarming rate, the deaths in one week being nearly 400 in number out of a population of 60,000.

☞It is said that when the Czar heard of the loss sustained by the allied fleet in the great gale of wind on the Black Sea, he remarked, that if one ship was saved, she would be sufficient to take home all the survivors of the Crimean expedition.

☞The Dubuque (Iowa) *Tribune* hoists the name of Hon. Wm. H. Seward for the Presidency.

☞The bill to loan the Pacific Rail Road two hundred thousand dollars, for four and six months, has passed both branches of the Missouri Legislature.

A Warning.—The New York *Day Book*, a journal which has always been friendly to the South, speaking of the abolition tendencies of the new secret order at the North says:

"Under all these circumstances, it becomes us to warn our Southern friends against this new phase and feature of abolitionism. It is the same old satanic head with a new face.—Its motives, acts and designs are the same, and we charge our friends, as they respect their rights and love their liberties, to beware of Know Nothingism. It is but another name for abolitionism, and seems only designed to hasten us on to that period when we shall have to make it our business to cut throats and hang traitors."

Preparing Land for Corn.

As the time for planting this most important crop is rapidly approaching, a few hints on the proper preparation of the soil may not be inappropriate. The warfare now raging in Europe, with the excessive drouths we have had in the last few years, the certainty of an increased demand at high figures all combine to draw from every farmer increased attention to this subject. In making preparations for a new crop of corn we would suggest to our readers that they cannot commence their operations too soon nor push them too fast when they do commence. The first grand perquisite necessary is a team and plow, not a mere excuse by which, with hard pushing, the land may possibly be scratched to the depth of three or four inches, but a plow that will not only break your land but break it thoroughly. Land that is only half broken will never more than half produce under the best system of tillage of a seasonable year, while the product of such land, of a dry season, is certainly anything but encouraging. It is to the interest of every planter that his corn land be deep and thoroughly broken.—Not a furrow should be run short of a depth of ten inches, while even fourteen inches would not be too much. The advantages of deep plowing are so many and so plain to be seen that we deem it useless to dwell upon them at length. Corn growing upon land broken ten or fourteen inches deep derives a greater benefit in any season by being better able to expand its roots to a larger extent of soil and thus gather increased strength and sustenance than it does from land not broken so deep in which the roots are necessarily contracted and are forced to occupy a small space, or force their way through a firm and unbroken soil. But in a dry season the advantages of deep plowing are incalculable. Then it is that the great advantages of this principle are to be seen wherever put in practice. Land deep and thoroughly broke never suffers for the want of rain. By breaking our land deep the roots of the corn penetrate to a greater depth than in shallow broke land, and by this means are enabled to draw a sufficient supply of moisture from its increased depth, independent of rain. Nor is this all; for should the season prove wet, the surface moisture sinks down to the bottom of the deeply plowed land, and is there stored away as in a reservoir, upon which the roots can draw for sustenance *ad libitum*. *Manure well—plow deep, and plant early!* if you desire corn to "sell and to keep."

At the battle of Waterloo, two French officers were advancing to charge a much superior force. The danger was imminent, and one of them displayed evident signs of fear. The other observing it said to him: "Sir, I believe you are frightened." "Yes," returned the other, "I am—and if you were half as much frightened, you would run away." This anecdote exhibits in a happy light the difference between moral and physical courage.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

The Past Legislature--Its Merits and Demerits.

This Body has adjourned at last, and as its actions have become the common property of the people of the whole State, it is proper to give expression to our approbation or disapproval. Important subjects were at issue, the weal or woe of future, as well as the present, generations, was at stake, and solemn responsibilities rested upon those who have had control. And among these, were the proposed changes in the organic law and public justice of the State. With its shortcomings in the latter respect, we are disposed to find some fault at present.

That the creation of an additional judicial circuit was an absolute necessity, was known to at least a portion of the Senate. To those who have known the tiresome prolongation of judicial duties on some of the Western, if not all, the circuits, it were unnecessary to point out this necessity. But as some Senators were of other professions than the one to be affected by the change, this personal knowledge was perhaps not attainable. And yet there is scarcely a sensible farmer in this part of the State whose acquaintance with the administration of public justice, does not justify him in the opinion that another circuit is essential.

Now, independent of the labor of the legal profession, there is a question affecting the tax payers, which is a grievance that loudly demands redress. After an interval of two or three months, a Judge can ordinarily bear up under the fatigues of some eight or ten courts, so as to dispose of business with a reasonable degree of care, patience and dispatch. The routine of legal business will not tax his mental and physical strength in such manner as to unfit him for the responsibilities of his exalted station. And thus litigation will be so conducted as to meet the ends of justice, and bills of cost will not accumulate so as to absorb a common man's estate in one law suit. But the thousand and one little State cases which crowd our dockets, are disposed of hurriedly and sometimes carelessly, and from the nods and gapes of his Honor, a lawyer is warned that a tedious examination of a dodging witness, which might in the end, if carried on, change the verdict and free the county of cost, would be unpleasant to the Court, and thus many a scamp has gone "unwhipt of justice."

This may be esteemed a minor consideration in the item of tax. The people pay the salaries, and thus an additional circuit would create an additional draw on the Treasury.—But the amount saved by the dispatch of business, to the litigants and the counties, would greatly overpay the increased aggregate salary.

But the long circuits make the Judges depend solely on their salaries for a support, as absence from home is inconsistent with the derivation of a *living* from any other avocation, and too often engenders a narrow, miserly disposition in those who ought to hold the scales of justice at equipoise. And cut off from all other vocations, judges hold their offices till they are too old and infirm to endure labor, and finally they get into a *whit-leather* state, when they are not fit for judges and will not cease to live.

The reasons why the new circuit was not made, are perhaps not known, only to the precious little squad that killed the bill. Too many doubtless wanted to be judges and solicitors, or had friends they wished promoted. And hence personal motives outweighed public demands, and "the servant is above his lord."

CIVIS.

Prophetic Vision.

James S. Olcott, of Lowell, Massachusetts, who had sometime back prophesied of the loss of persons engaged in the Northern Polar expedition under Sir John Franklin, but was ridiculed because the prediction was announced by him after a general impression prevailed that such was the result, from the failure in several expeditions to learn any tidings of the intrepid navigators, was challenged to exhibit his prophetic vision in regard to the fortress of Sebastopol, and the probable condition of subsequent events. He replies under date of the 25th ult., in a Boston paper:

"That his object is not to become a prophet, but obtain credence that he has discovered the law and secret under and by which the instinctive organs can be correctly exerted in knowing the future.

"That Sebastopol will not be taken; the entire mass of human assailants will be driven back by fate, and as many perish at home and abroad as have assailed. France is fixed at a futerum—the leverage is the consolidation of the Greek and Catholic hierarchies to destroy Protestantism and Republicanism throughout Europe and the world, and Protestant England is the first object to be upturned and destroyed.

But two governments—the imperial autocratic and empire republic—will be recognised by the conflicting power—Russia at the extremity of this lever. The United States and Russia will be in the closest amity. At the dictation of Russia the British provinces will be annexed to the empire republic—her own possessions in America she will voluntarily give up to us. We shall be assailed by England and her allies, but aided by Russia become victorious both by sea and land—at the crisis of a semi-divided republic; after which we shall exist as a double empire republic, an eastern and western capital—one government and one flag.

"All this will take place, as far as concerns our country, before the year 1876. I have this in vision. Let "J. M. C." (his assailant) go to work and learn. Let him "look through my telescope"—use my law and secret.

James S. Olcott."

This is plain and terrible, specifying approaching events with precision. Time will soon develop the correctness of his prophetic vision in regard to affairs in the war of the allies. Those relating to our own country, thousands of the present generation will be living to see his 'law and secret' tested.

The nearest a certain man in this city ever approached to luck was to find a counterfeit ten dollar bill on a kroken bank. He thinks that if anybody else had found it, it would have been a gold piece. The same man once found a pocket-book, and all he got from it was the itch! That's being "considerably in luck's way."

Steam is a servant that often blows up its master.

Late European News.

New York, March 1.

The steamer *St. Louis* has arrived with Liverpool dates of February 14th. Mr. Soule is among her passengers. The *Canada* arrived out on the 12th, and the *Herman* on the 13th.

There was nothing from the Crimea. The weather had been very severe, but on the 31st was growing milder. The huts were being brought up slowly for the English troops.

Lord John Russell proceeds to Vienna to act as the British Plenipotentiary at the conferences. He is accompanied by Hammond, under Setretary of State.

It is said that Mr. Soule considers the scheme of purchasing Cuba as entirely overthrown.

The Duke of Genoa was dead.

A French company had offered to raise 25,000 men for the service of the English Government, one half to be ready in 15 days. The proposition was favorably considered.

It is reputed that the Czar had issued a manifesto dated February 12th, in which he calls the entire male population under arms. He was also about despatching 300,000 men to the Crimea.

An insurrection had broken out in Cabrul, and 12,000 persons were beseiging Benter Cabasi. The beseiged offered a fierce resistance, and murderous conflicts had taken place.

Guano for Insects.

A correspondent of the Horticulturist says: "Some time last summer, while budding some young peaches, I found that ants had taken possession of some ten feet in one row. They very earnestly resisted my attempts to innoculate the trees, inflicting many unpleasant wounds on my hands and arms. In order to disperse the warlike little nation, I sprinkled near a pint of fine guano along the little ridges. This threw them into immediate consternation. I noticed little collections of winged ants, huddled close together, and seeming to be quiet, while those without wings ran about in great agitation. The following day not a single insect could be found where the day previous they appeared to be innumerable."

To which we add the following from an unknown source: "We had a very fine melon patch, which was well-nigh destroyed by the striped bug. The vines had commenced running, and in two or three days the bugs had stripped nearly every leaf. As a desperate remedy we applied a handful of guano on the top of the hill as far as the vines had run, taking care that it did not fall on the leaf. In twenty-four hours not a bug was to seen; the vines had assumed a healthy and vigorous growth, and are now loaded with fruit. The experiment was not one vine only, but hundreds.—*Country Gentleman.*

French Broad Railroad.—The opposition to the Charter of this Railroad in the North Carolina Legislature will doubtless prove a great benefit to the object. We learn not only from the Press of Western North Carolina, but also from private advices that the greatest enthusiasm prevails on the subject. The *Asheville News* of the 15th inst., entertains no doubt but that $1,500,000 can be raised in the counties of Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Right heartily do we rejoice at this brightening prospect. This enterprize accomplished and the table lands of Henderson and Buncombe will be as a place of summer resort, the Garden Spot of the World. *We know what we are saying, and we mean what we say.* The pure atmosphere, the unequalled scenery, the great variety of mineral water, all these concentrated in one section, and that section connected with Charleston on the one hand, and Cincinnati on the other, besides being connected by the East Tennessee roads with the different roads of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, &c., we say that in such event the French Broad Valley with the table lands of Henderson, will present a realization of the Poet's Elysium.

We are glad to see that there is a proposition to go to work at once under the Charter in North Carolina. It is proposed by the *News* to hold a Convention at Asheville early in the Spring. The *Spartan* approves the suggestion and we say "*ditto*." Should such be the case we hope the Spartanburg & Union Railroad Company will give the people of North Carolina an earnest of our interest in the project by being fully represented.

[*Spartanburg Express.*

On one of the mountain roads in Mendon, Rutland county, Vermont, there is a spot which, on account of a strong current of air which is almost perpetually in motion there, is called the "Bellows-Pipe of the Green Mountains." The Woodstock Mercury says that as the stage from Rutland was passing through this place on the 28th ultimo, the wind was so violent that the body of the vehicle was blown from the wheels, and could only be kept on the axeltrees by being chained down. One woman was blown into an adjoining field, and five men lost their hats in rescuing her. Locomotion was impracticable, and the wayfarers were obliged to put up for the night in a neighboring house, which weathered the tornado without damage.

The whole amount of which the State of North Carolina is liable to be called upon for subscription to internal improvements for the next two years, provided the individual stock necessary to secure the State subscription is taken, is $3,000,000. In addition to this, acts passed by the Legislature, requiring endorsement of company bonds for the next two years, amount to $1,550,000. The total amount of present State debt, increased for works of internal improvement, is $2,772,000. The total amount of State ownership in works of internal improvement, both completed and being constructed, is $3,432,500.

What Next?—Some genius is dramatizing the "life of Greeley." Queer idea, that. We should as soon think of dramatizing a yard of suasage meat or a peck of pop-corn. We wonder what the next wrinkle will be?—One of our soup houses, probably, set to music.

The Paducah Ky. Journal states that the small pox is disappearing from that town, and matrimony is breaking out. The latter disease has carried off more than the former.

The Heart.

The heart—the heart! oh! let it be
A true and bounteous thing;
As kindly warm, as nobly free,
As eagle's nestling wing.

Oh! keep it not, like miser's gold,
Shut in from all beside;
But let its precious stores unfold,
In mercy, far and wide.

The heart—the heart that's truly blest,
Is never all its own;
No ray of glory lights the breast
That beats for self alone.

A Bit of Romance.—Some years ago, says the St. Louis Intelligencer, a very beautiful young lady was the ward of a person in Louisiana, who defrauded her out of quite a large fortune. This lady came to this city, where she married, but not living on good terms with her husband, finally obtained a divorce from him and retired to a convent.—Whilst she was there she received a letter from the son of her former guardian, informing her of his father's death, and that himself had heired all his vast property, but that he could not consent to retain that which had been treacherously taken from another, and offering to make restitution. The lady immediataly proceeded to Louisiana, had an interview with the heir, and received back, both principal and interest, all that she had been wronged out of. The strangest part of the story remains behind. No sooner had she got possession of her fortune, than she returned to this city, sought out her former husband, and in a few days was re-married to him. Verily, the love woman passeth understanding. The parties are now living in St. Louis.

The "Aristocatic Dry Rot."—The London Times, which began the attack upon the aristocratic element of the British Government as the cause of the present defects in the military system, is ably seconded by other London papers. Douglass Jerrold calls it the "aristocratic dry rot," and says the whole fabric is a structure of a century and more of the most shameful injustice, the vilest jobbing, and the most selfish ignorance. He congratulates the country on its fall with the Ministry, and says:

"Henceforth, we must have generals and officers from the great mass of the people, and not from a few coteries. Genius, and wounds, and service, must henceforth purchase military rank, and not cash. Scars may buy promotions, but not bank checks.—And the time is fast coming—present events hurry it onward—when the people of England will no longer be the property of two or three houses; coroneted Noodles and Doodles; imbecilities that came in with the Conqueror,' and will go out with the coming of the conquering mass)—but will supply their own statesmen. Brains will rule, and not baubles."

A western "poet" gets off the following explanatory of a steamboat explosion:

The engine groaned,
The wheels did creak,
And the boiler did leak,
The boiler was examined,
They found it was rusted,
And all on a sudden
It come unbusted.

"Go it Bob-Tail."—Recently, says the Texan, there were Indian alarms about Fredericksburg. One German in the vicinity, penned his horses at night for safety. He was aroused in the "dark silent hour," by the jingling of bells; bounced up and out, *a la sans culotte*, discovered Messrs. Red Skin were driving off his cavallado in a hurry; Hans, greatly excited, mounted his fleet bob-tailed poney, without gun, pistol or knife—pantless, coatless, shoeless and hatless, and with the rear portion of his, &c. playing in graceful horizontal position, made pursuit, shouting most lustily in his mother tongue, to the Messrs. Red Skin to stop, or he'd scalp and roast every mother's son of them. The Indians, who were some ten or fifteen in number, supposing they were pursued by a regiment of Texan Rangers, took to flight, regardless of booty, leaving not only the horses they had taken, but two very fine ones of their own, together with any number of bows and arrows, spears, knives, guns, and other Indian "fixins," which were found the next day scattered along for about a mile; and from the tracks seen, their horses must have taken awful strides, and no doubt they thought their end had come.

A poetical "lover," not long since, sent the following to Sally Ann, his lady-love:

TO SALLY ANN.

Soft is the down of the butterfly's wing,
Soft is the whisper when lovers speak;
Soft is the light which the moonbeams fling,
But softer by far is my ladye-love's cheek.

SALLY'S REPLY.

Soft are taters all smash'd up,
And mush are soft as soft kin be;
But softer be's that silly pup,
Wot writ that varse to me!

Go it, Sarah! never mind your bonnet!

The Best Thing Out.—A friend has furnished us with the following copy of a *sign* over the door of a respectable looking house near Chichester, England.

HER LIFS I OO QUERS A GOOS.

Any joker that can translate the above at one reading, can "take our hat." We have frequently published "the march of the Schoolmaster," but recollect nothing equal to this. Now, if you desire to have some fun, just "turn down the leaf, and *translate it.*"—We subjoin it:—

HERE LIVES ONE WHO CURES AGUES.

Suppose to be "some pumpkins," more or less!

The wit of conversation consists more in finding it in others, than in showing a great deal yourself, he who goes from your conversation pleased with himself and his own wit, is perfectly well pleased with you.—*La Bruyere.*

The following is said to be a motto upon a tombstone in the western country: "After life's fitful fever and ague he sleeps well."

The only difference between a carriage horse and a carriage wheel is this, one goes best when tired, and the other don't.

"I will excel," is a good resolution.

Swiss Exports.—Nine hundred barrels of snails were exported from Switzerland for foreign consumption, in October and November last. What are they wanted for?

A Real Blessing to Mothers.—Couldn't somebody invent a soap which would enable mammas to get their daughters off their hands.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 1st instant, by Rev. R. W. Patty, Rev. W. F. Parker, of the Holston Conference, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Rev. M. M. Weaver.

☞ The Funeral of Margaret E., daughter of Col. Daniel and Mrs. Susan A. Reynolds, will be preached in the Methodist Church in this town next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,
Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

JOHN W. WILSON,

HAS just received a lot of superior *READY MADE CLOTHING*, which is rapidly going off at prices lower than such Goods were ever before bought in this market.
ALSO, a few pieces of superb *Cloth*, which he will make up to order, neatly, cheaply, and "with dispatch." Second door south of the Bank.
March 8, 1855. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.
Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.
—ALSO,—
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.
They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.
They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.
Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March. The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.
Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the *beginning* of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.
For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber.
THOS. G. MASSIE.
Feb. 15, 1855. w6

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, for the election of a Brigadier General of said Brigade. Election to be held on the 5th of May next. R. M. HENRY,
Feb. 15, 1855. Major General.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.
J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.
Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.
Ho, all ye naked and needy! call, and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.
Feb. 15, 1855. J. B. LOWENBERG.

State of North Carolina,

Yancy County.

In Equity.—Bill Filed in Vacation.

James McKesson, Adm. of Samuel Fleming, dec'd.
vs.
James A. Wilson, Jesse Young and John Hensley.

It being known that James A. Wilson and Jesse Young are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court;—Notice is hereby given to the said James A. Wilson and Jesse Young that they be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Yancy in the State aforesaid, at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of complaint filed by the complainant, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.
Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 25th day of January, 1855.
M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*
Feb. 15, 1855—Pr's fee $6. 6w

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*
Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.
T. C. WINGATE.
Feb. 8, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants, *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*
Dec. 14, 1854.

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.
H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.
Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.
Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.
WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.
J. W. PATTON.
Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!
SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,
April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.
WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole leather, upper leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by
JAMES M. BLAIR.
Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.
☞ Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House.
Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.
H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office Department,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Shelby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;
Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 83 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;
Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;
Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;
Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;
Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;
Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;
Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;
Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordtou thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;
Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;
Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;
Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysortville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;
Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;
Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Boilston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;
Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeeneh, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128½ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;
Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;
Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p. m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;
Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;
Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;
Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;
Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;
Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;
Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;
Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;
Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;
Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;
Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;
Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;
Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;
Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6 p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;
Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 1 p m;
Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;
Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;
Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;
Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;
Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;
Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;
Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;
Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;
Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;
Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Nottla, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;
Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;
Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;
Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;
Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;
Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6

a m;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p m.

5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;

Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of —— undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters. or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on. postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail,* not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large,* and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4. 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers. we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested. for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21. 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1 000	Beaver	Skins,
1.000	Otter	"
10.000	Coon	"
10 000	Gray Fox	"
10 000	Red Fox	"
10 000	Black Fox	"
10.000	Wild Cat	"
20 000	Mink	"
50 000	Opossum	"
50 000	Rabbit	"
50 000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon. Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner,* in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city. therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay. Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton. Branner & Mitchell. Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh. having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING,* suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes. collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word. a complete outfit can be had. on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low,* we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19. 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees. to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14. 1854—tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

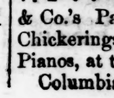
☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases* —and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial,* by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government. who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange.* The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York. where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases. and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced,* which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach. for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust,* and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair. and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages. giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them. for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3. 1853. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing and Young America Hats together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14. 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

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GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

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A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

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MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2. 1854. 233—1y

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.